

US Immigration

Immigration Unit - Terms

Entrance task: Get out your class packet and look at the terms on page 2. Do you know the meaning of each?

Today: Relevant terms of immigration

Homework: Ch. 14-2

Immigration vs Emigration

To Immigrate is to go **IN** to another country

To Emigrate is to **EXIT** your country

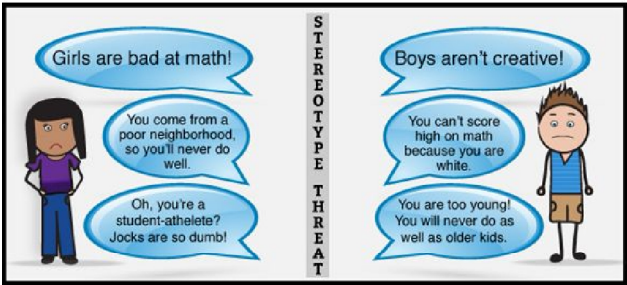
1	Stereotype	Simplified, often unfair, opinion or image of a group
2	Discrimination	Treatment based on ones group, not individual value
3	Assimilation	Adopting the ways of another culture
4	Prejudice	Unfair feeling of dislike based on race, religion, gender, etc.
5	Acculturation	Process of adapting to another culture
6	Cultural Pluralism	Minority groups within a culture maintain their own identity



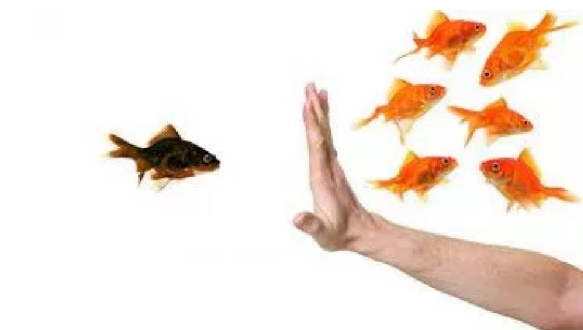
7	Nativism	Favoring native born people and disliking foreign-born people
8	Ethnocentricity	My culture is better than yours
9	Homogeneous	Made up of the same kinds of people
10	Heterogeneous	Area of a city where one ethnic group lives; usually poor conditions
11	Scapegoating	Person unfairly blamed for problems
12	Melting Pot Theory	Many different groups blend together to form one culture

US Immigration

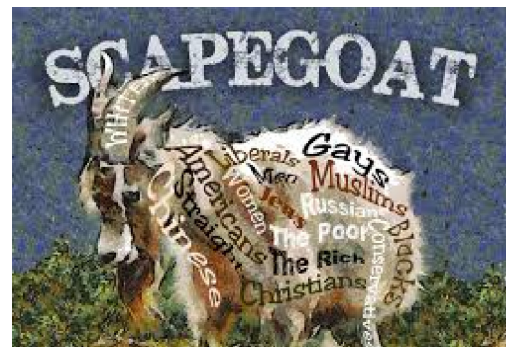
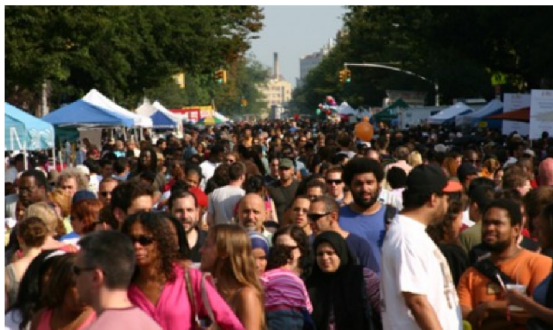
13	Ghetto	Area of a city where one ethnic group lives; usually poor conditions
14	Xenophobia	Fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners
15	“Stew” or “Salad” of Immigrants	Immigrants keep their characteristics while adding to the whole



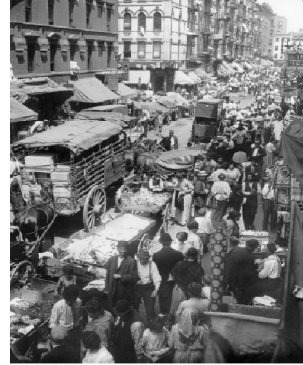
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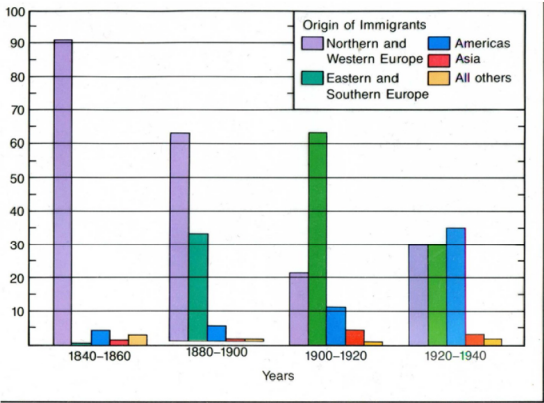
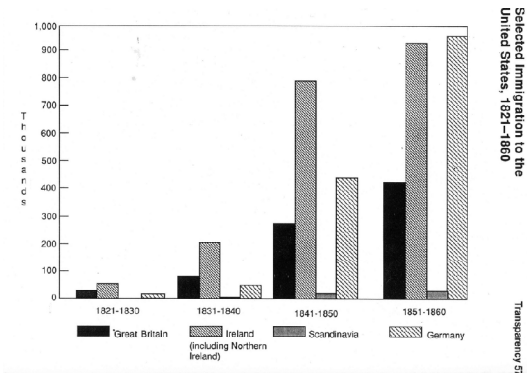
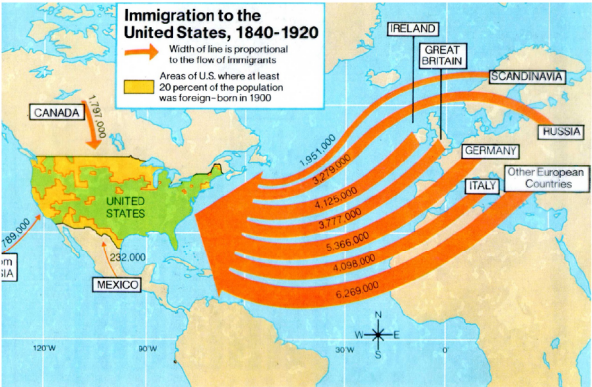
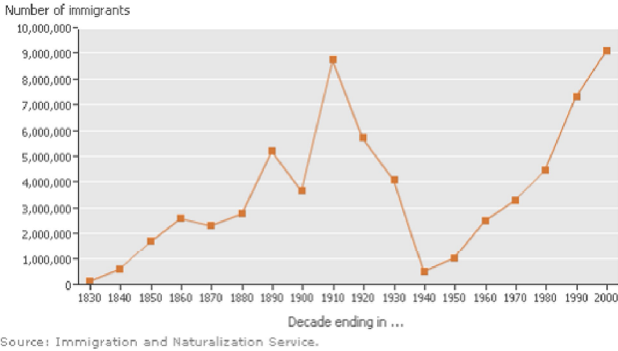
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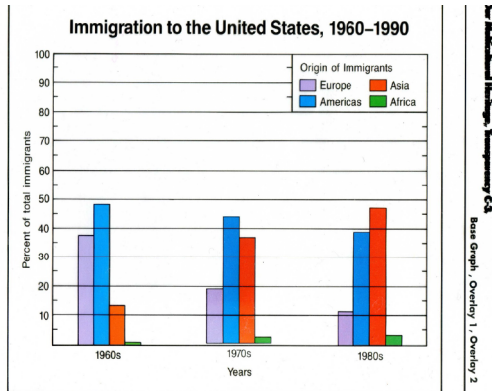
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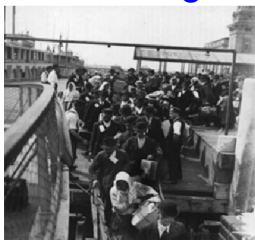
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Immigration in the USA



Today: Immigration - who, when, where, why?

Homework: Ch. 14-1

“Give me your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses yearning
to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your
teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless,
tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden
door.”

Emma Lazarus, 1886

US Immigration

Except for the period of the Alien & Sedition Acts, from 1607-1875 all people were welcomed as the U.S. had an **Open Door Policy.**

CW p. 3



They were PUSHED here:

- Fleeing crop failures
- Fleeing shortages of land & jobs
- Fleeing rising taxes
- Fleeing famine
- Fleeing religious or political persecution

They were **pulled** to:

- Find a job in industry
- Receive free government land through the Homestead Act
- Enjoy personal freedoms
- Get an education
- Avoid military service
- Participate in a democratic government

- **Old immigrants** were more welcomed to American life as the culture, language, & heritage were all **similar to American life**
- Starting in the 1880s, immigrants began to **look, sound, and act differently**

US Immigration

New Immigrants

- * Between 1890-1921, most new immigrants entering the US came from southern and eastern Europe and the Middle East
- * The ethnic groups included Italians, Greeks, Slavs, Eastern Europeans, Russian Jews, and Armenians
- * Also included were French Canadians, Chinese (prior to 1882) & Japanese (prior to 1907)
- * Most Asians arrived through San Francisco's Angel Island

Typical new immigrants were....

- * Young
- * Male
- * Either Catholic or Jewish
- * Spoke little or no English
- * Unskilled agricultural laborers
- * Had little money and/or education



Ellis Island

- Opened in 1892 as a reception center for steerage (a large open area beneath the ship's deck w/limited toilet facilities) travelers
70% of all immigrants arrived through NYC, the Golden Door
- Passengers endured physical exams, presented documentation, & then readied themselves to settle into the US



US Immigration



<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/ellis-island-2.htm>



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American Attitudes

- * **Nativism**: movement to ensure that native-born Americans received better treatment than **immigrants**
- * These feelings were fueled when some new immigrants became involved in postwar **labor** disputes
- * Many Americans saw new immigrants as revolutionary radicals & **Communists**

Nativist sentiment

- * **Competition** for jobs
- * Concern over the influence of **Catholics** - the Pope - and the effect they would have on America
- * “New” Immigrants were **different**
- * Nativist sentiment led to a rebirth (1920's) of the **KKK**, which reached its largest membership during this time of over **3 million**

These attitudes demanded changes in U.S. Immigration Laws. Some immigrants were “targeted.”

Laws are typically passed in reaction to the perceived public opinion of the population. Many times this opinion can be influenced by specific events. This idea holds true for many immigration laws.



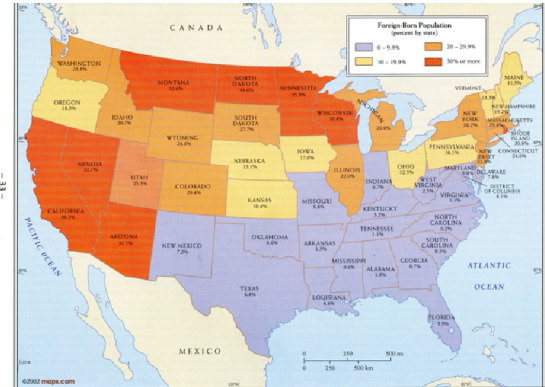
Qualitative & Quantitative Immigration Laws

- * Qualitative laws address the **quality** of immigrants (country of origin, job skills, education, etc.)
- * Quantitative laws address the **quantity** (number) of immigrants

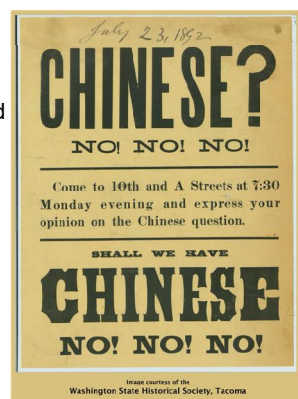
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Until the 1880s **STATES** determined who could enter the country.

Why do you think the FEDERAL government started regulating immigration?



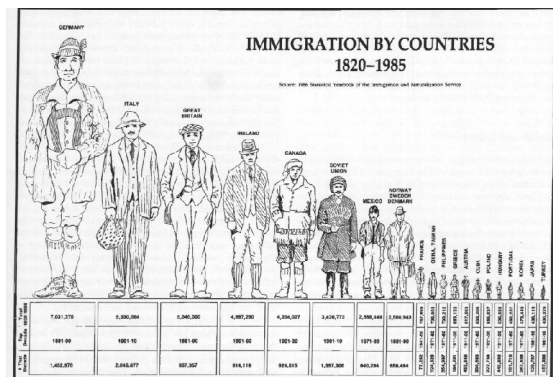
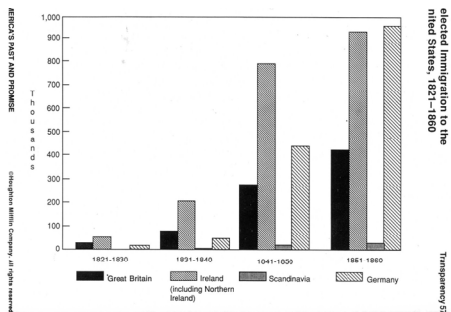
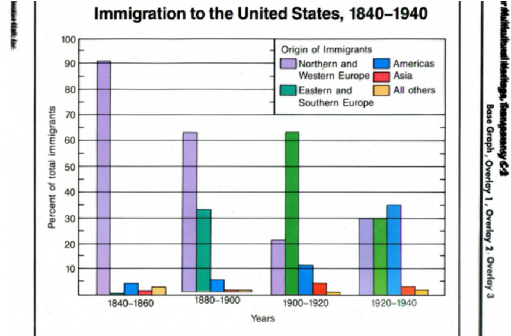
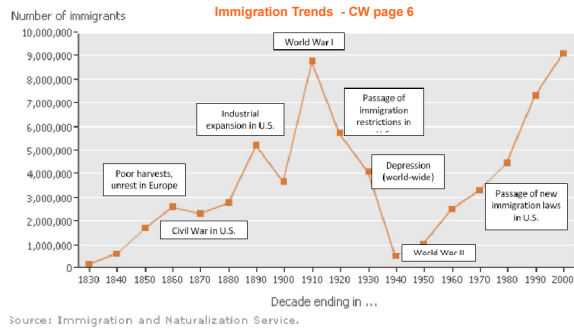
In 1882, the United States excluded **Chinese** laborers from entering the country and also denied entry to **"convicts"** (except those convicted of political offenses), lunatics, idiots and persons likely to become public charges."



Immigration Laws – Events and Public Opinion

Laws are typically passed in **reaction** to the perceived public opinion of the population. Many times this opinion can be influenced by **specific events**. This idea holds true for many immigration laws.

US Immigration



US Immigration

The US then began to exclude certain individuals.



1875 saw the 1st qualitative immigration law which prohibited “the importation into the United States of women for the purposes of prostitution.”

1	CW	Event	Public Opinion Towards Immigrants	Immigration Law Passed in Reaction
	p7-10	XYZ Affair American diplomats are asked to pay a bribe to French secret agents (Agent X, Agent Y and Agent Z) prior to being given a meeting with the French Foreign minister. Americans are outraged and begin to call for war with France.	<i>“Who do these French think they are? Do they want war? We better protect ourselves! These people are crazy!”</i>	Alien and Sedition Act (1798) The Alien portion of this law allowed the President to deport any resident alien considered “dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.” Furthermore, it authorized the president to apprehend and deport resident aliens if their home countries were at war with the United States.

US Immigration

2	<p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>The I.R. is the transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial economy. Manufacturing and factories multiply across the nation and the need for unskilled labor is huge.</p>	<p><i>"Open the doors! Let them in! With all of these factories humming, we're going to need as many workers as possible!"</i></p>	<p>Open Door Policy (1820-1880)</p> <p>This policy essentially allowed all immigrants to enter the United States unless they presented some immediate concern (health, mental, criminal). This policy even encouraged employers to travel to Europe and recruit workers to come to America.</p>
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3	<p>Transcontinental Railroad is finished. The first railroad that connects the east and west is completed. Thousands of Chinese and Irish immigrants who were recruited to build the railroad are no longer needed.</p>	<p><i>"Enough already! We don't want anymore! We don't need any new workers! Besides, they sure are different-looking!"</i></p>	<p>Chinese Exclusion Act (1888)</p> <p>This law excluded any further immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. It further affected the Chinese already living in the United States by requiring them to have a special permit to leave and then reenter the United States. The act also made the Chinese permanent aliens by excluding them from US citizenship.</p>
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4	<p>New Immigrants begin arriving</p> <p>A second great wave of immigration begins to hit the United States. Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe flood into the east coast, while immigrants from Japan flood into the west coast.</p>	<p><i>"We're scared! Too many are arriving! And they want us to educate them, too? Shut the doors!"</i></p>	<p>Gentleman's Agreement (1907)</p> <p>In the Agreement, Japan agreed not to issue passports for Japanese citizens wishing to work in the continental United States, thus effectively eliminating new Japanese immigration to America. In exchange, the United States agreed to accept the presence of Japanese immigrants already residing in America, and to permit the immigration of wives, children and parents, and to avoid legal discrimination against Japanese children in California schools.</p>
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5	<p>Russian Revolution</p> <p>While the New Immigrants are arriving in America, a revolution occurs in Russia. The Czarist monarchy is overthrown and replaced with a communist government. This government is directly opposed to, and calls for, the violent overthrow of all capitalist nations, including the United States.</p>	<p><i>"A violent overthrow of our beloved U.S.? Stay away!"</i></p>	<p>Emergency Quota Act 1921</p> <p>This law limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 3% of the number of persons from that country living in the United States in 1910, according to United States Census figures.</p>
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US Immigration

6	<p>The Red Scare Fear of a communist revolution occurring in the United States arises after 36 mail bombs are sent to various economic and political leaders in the United States. Moreover, the Industrial Workers of the World- Wobblies - (a radical labor union that called for the overthrow of the capitalist system) organize several prominent strikes occurring every month nationwide. The conservative press was</p>	<p><i>"Now this is hitting too close to home! They're sending mail bombs! And encouraging strikes! We don't want you!"</i></p>	<p>Emergency Quota Act 1924 This limited the number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890, according to the Census of 1890. It excluded immigration to the US of Asians.</p>
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Homework - Ch. 14-1

Immigration - Day 2

Entrance task: Prepare for a QUIZ!!

Today: Quiz, Current immigration proposals

Homework: Ch. 14-2



US Immigration

7	McCarthyism In the midst of the Cold War the government begins a "witch-hunt" for suspected communists within the United States. Thousands of Americans are accused of being communists, and two individuals, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, are convicted for selling the secret of the atomic bomb to the USSR and are executed.	"Cold war & Communism! Are you a commie spy? How can I be sure!"	McCarran- Walter Act (1954) This act allowed the government to deport immigrants or naturalized citizens engaged in subversive activities and also allowed the barring of suspected subversives from entering the country. It was used over the years to bar members and former members and "fellow travellers" of the Communist Party from entry into the United States, even those who had not been associated with the party for years.
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8	Great Society Under the Presidency of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the United States began one of the largest social reform programs since the New Deal. The Great Society attempted to create a better nation by "eliminating poverty and racism in our time." This program provided civil rights to minorities in attempts to address past wrong doings by the government.	"Could Pres. Johnson actually be right? Are we really a nation of bigots and poor people? Can we handle more poor people? How can we bring more \$\$\$ into the U.S. "	Immigration Reform Act of 1964 This act abolished the national-origin quotas that had been in place in the United States since the Immigration Act of 1924. Instead of a quantitative limit, immigrants would have to meet qualitative requirements, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skills• Financial security• Relatives living in the US• Education
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10

9. Political Refugees Under the new law, refugees are defined as those who flee a country because of persecution "on account of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion." We asserted our commitment to principles of international human rights and refugee relief.	Refugee Act (1980) The Refugee Act of 1980 has made it possible for more than three million people to find protection and resettlement in the United States. By establishing the legal basis through which individuals can secure refugee or asylum status, the act has extended the nation's welcoming hand to refugees and asylum-seekers worldwide.
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10 Undocumented Immigrants High percentages of undocumented immigrants who either enter the US illegally, or overstay their visas cause a concern among Americans. They call upon the government to pass laws to secure our borders, protect our jobs, stem the flow of illegal drugs, yet protect health and well-being.
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Immigration and Reform Act of 1986 (1) 1996 Immigration Act (2) Both Immigration Acts intended to control national borders by 1) making it illegal to knowingly hire undocumented workers, and by 2) securing our borders with fences. Social services to illegal immigrants are cut. However, emergency medical care and immunization are still provided.

US Immigration

11	Human Rights/Social Awareness/Economic Goals Hoping to correct the inequalities of the past, a lottery system established quotas, making people from all nations eligible for entrance to the US. Business leaders called for more flexibility in recruiting the work forces needed to operate in an increasingly global economy. AIDS support groups encouraged changes to the ineligibility restrictions as related to this disease	Immigration Act of 1990 This act put a quantitative and qualitative limit on immigration by establishing a quota of 675,000 immigrants per year through a lottery system. Also, permanent resident visas were offered to those who agreed to invest at least \$1 million in urban areas or \$500,000 in rural areas. Major provisions of the law permitted entry of more foreign workers with skills needed by US employers. It also removed AIDS from the list of illnesses which up to this time made immigrants ineligible from entering our country.
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MELTING POT THEORY :

According to the **Melting Pot Theory** peoples from various cultures come to America and contribute aspects of their **culture** to create a new, unique American culture. The result is that contributions from many cultures are indistinguishable from one another and are effectively "melted" together.

19th century immigration



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STEWE OR SALAD BOWL THEORY:

According to the **Salad Bowl Theory** there are times when newly arrived immigrants do not lose the unique aspects of their cultures like in the melting pot model, instead they retain them. The unique characteristics of each culture are still identifiable within the larger American society, much like the ingredients in a salad are still identifiable, yet contribute to the overall make up of the salad bowl. It is this theory that also accounts for the retention of the "something-American" hyphenation when identifying cultural identity. This theory is also referred to as **pluralism**.

20th & 21st c. immigration



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Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986

- made it illegal to knowingly hire or recruit illegal; employees had to attest to their immigrants' status

Immigration Act of 1990

- increased the # of immigrants to 700,000/used lottery system
- favored people who had relatives here
- \$1m to invest
- even people with AIDS were not denied

Downside: causes a brain-drain in their home countries; money is removed from their home countries;

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Page 11

1. Identify the three waves of immigrants that came to America.
2. How was each wave different?
3. Which waves of immigrants were restricted the most? Why?
4. Imagine that the government announced a plan to halt all further immigration from Canada. Describe an event that would shape public opinion to the extent that the government would create such a law.

Homework: Ch. 14-2 Cities Expand & Change



Immigration -
deferral of youth
deportation
Euro News
2:23



Immigration
issues in Texas
5:25



Pres. Obama
1:02

Sending home illegal
immigrants

Immigration - City Life

Entrance task: Relax

Today: City life for immigrants &
political cartoons

Homework: Ch .14-3 Social & Cultural
Trends, Quest on Friday



Republicans vow to block any nominations



How the Supreme Court may shift



Pres. to nominate in due time

US Immigration



How the Other Half Lives
by Jacob Riis

Political Machines

Political bosses took advantage of immigrants to get re-elected.
In return they tried to deal with people's needs.

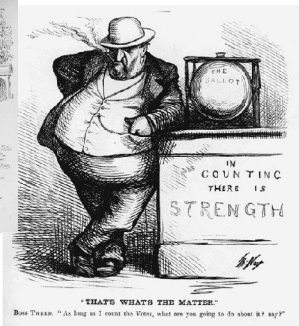
Sometimes these political machines were the only way the needs of the residents got some attention. In return, residents would be loyal & vote for the machine, election after election.

Immigrants were getting no help from the government nor from the industry for which they worked.

US Immigration

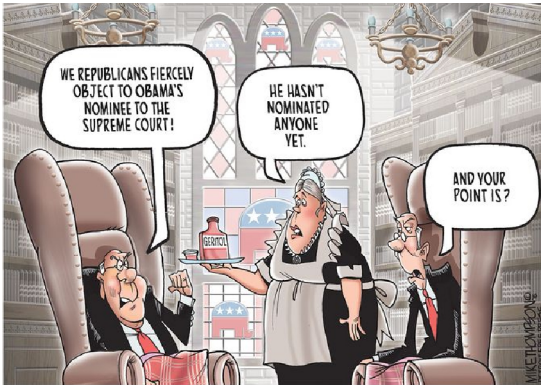


"Boss Tweed"



Immigrants and Political Corruption

CW page 12



US Immigration



CW p. 13

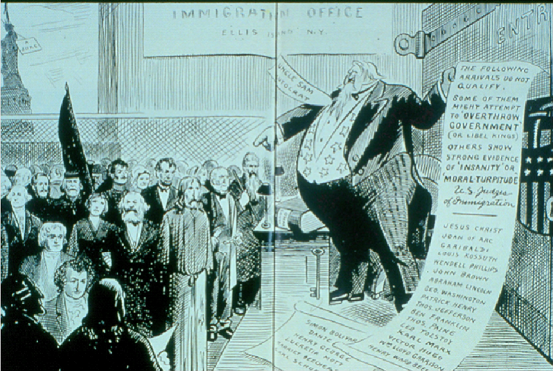
CASTLE GARDEN EMIGRANT-CATCHERS

1.30 Parting the waters for Europe's refugees

CW p. 13-14



1.36 "You're a Cheap Bunch of Soreheads and You Can't Land Here."



1.35 Every dog (no distinction of color) has his day. Red Gentleman to Yellow Gentleman:
"Fido here." "Fido you remind him run, as he did me."



US Immigration

L.34 - The figure in the upper left of the cartoon is President William McKinley. In September 1901, McKinley was assassinated by Leon Czolgosz, a revolutionary who immigrated from eastern Europe.



Homework - Ch. 14-3
Quest on Immigration Friday